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THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

DEBATE ON SWEDISH REFORMS.

Exciting Demonstrations Outside Parliament.

London, June 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the Premier, M. Swart, in the Riksdag, admitted the need of suffrage and industrial reforms, but said that the Government was too pre-occupied with war problems. The Socialist and Liberal leaders recited the Universal Democratic Movement and regretted that that golden opportunity was lost.

During the debate, the adjoining streets were barricaded and a large crowd assembled in the Gustaf Adolf Square. A strong force of soldiers and mounted police was present, and collisions ensued. Stones were thrown and the police charged, injuring several.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Another Appeal to the Army.

London, June 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Kerensky, addressing the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, reminded them that the Russian soldiers now had more liberties than any soldiers in the world, but Russian democracy and diplomacy required the support of an organised force. That was the present problem. He added: "It is imperative that the Army should be prepared to fight at any moment, either offensively or defensively."

At the conclusion of the speech, various military units assured M. Kerensky that they were ready to march anywhere.

Subsequently M. Kerensky proceeded to the north-western front.

Germany Foresees an Offensive.

London, June 6.
The German newspapers interpret General Brusiloff's appointment as proving that the Russian Government seriously intends initiating an offensive.

A Popular Policy.

London, June 6.
Mr. Havelock Wilson, the President of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, interviewed, said he was receiving resolutions from branches of the Union in all parts of the country supporting the resolution cabled, on the 4th instant. The Union had cabled this resolution to the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Petrograd. The Union was receiving hundreds of letters from all sorts of people, including M.P.'s, clergymen and barristers, endorsing the Union's policy.

The resolution referred to, refused to permit members to man any vessel conveying pacifists to Stockholm or to Petrograd unless they signed a guarantee that they would insist on restitution for the murder of Allied seamen and for the destruction of Allied ships by U-boats.

CONSCRIPTION IN AMERICA.

Over Ten Million Men Registered.

London, June 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that over ten million young Americans registered on June 5 for war service. All the Governors are unanimous in reporting a complete and quiet registration.

A Ready Response.

London, June 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the registration throughout the States were most orderly. The Attorney General, in a statement at six o'clock in the evening, said that the reports received by the Department indicated a ready and general response to conscription. Only three arrests had been made, of which none was the out-growth of a serious situation. No resistance had come to the attention of the Department.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Austrians Claim Over 6,000 Prisoners.

London, June 6.
An Austrian communiqué says:—We have regained an important position south of Jamiano, captured by the Italians a fortnight ago.

We took 6,000 prisoners and repulsed the enemy everywhere.

Italians Slightly Withdraw.

London, June 6.
An Italian official message states:—To the south of Jamiano, the fighting is less intense.

We withdrew our new line fronting on Flondor to a more tactically advantageous position.

We took 250 prisoners yesterday.

Our aircraft dropped two tons of high explosive on the station of San Pietro, on the Trieste-Lubiana Railway.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

A Message in a Bottle.

London, June 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that a bottle has been picked up off the Norwegian coast containing a paper signed by the entire crew of a German submarine, stating that the submarine was sunk by a British cruiser on March 16, between Iceland and Norway.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

British Gradually Pushing Forward.

London, June 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked last night to the north of the Scarpe River and further progressed on the western slopes of Greenland Hill. We gained ground slightly to the west of Lenc, and carried out successful night raids to the north of Armentieres. We entered trenches at a number of points and inflicted many casualties.

Fruitless German Attacks.

London, June 6.
A French communiqué states:—There has been a most intense artillery duel at Chemin des Dames and to the west thereof.

The Germans last evening launched two waves of attack against our positions near Hartebise, but the assailants were thrown back to their own trenches after furious fighting, in which the enemy sustained heavy losses. Our line was completely maintained.

There were lively actions on the Belgian front at midnight. Seven German aeroplanes and a captive balloon were brought down.

THE RAID ON ENGLAND.

Official Statement of Casualties.

London, June 6.
A official announcement says that the total number of casualties in yesterday's air raid was twelve killed and thirty-six injured. The damage was not great.

The German Version.

London, June 6.
A Berlin official version of last night's air raid says that the raiders dropped five tons of bombs on military establishments at Sheerness and that good hits were observed.

After the Raid.

London, June 6.
An Admiralty announcement states:—Four naval pilots patrolling from Dunkirk on Tuesday afternoon indecisively engaged eighteen German aircraft well out to sea near Ostend. We chased them to England, and, while they were returning, our naval machines from the Kentish coast engaged them, driving down sixteen returning from England.

There were numerous fights off Ostend and we completely destroyed two, and drove down four others which had become uncontrollable, two of which are considered destroyed.

More Than Half the Squadron Accounted For.

London, June 6.
The losses inflicted on yesterday's air raiders, announced in today's communiqué, do not include two enemy aeroplanes officially reported brought down yesterday. Hence, altogether four of the raiders were completely destroyed and six driven down. Thus more than half of the raiding squadron, probably consisting of eighteen machines, were put out of action.

THE BELGIAN COAST ATTACKS.

Germans Admit Loss of Torpedo Boat.

London, June 6.
A German communiqué, referring to yesterday's British attack on Ostend, says that many Belgian civilians were killed and wounded. It admits some material damage and the loss of a torpedo boat.

Splendid Results Attained.

London, June 6.
The Admiralty announces that a photographic reconnaissance over Ostend shows that yesterday's bombardment either seriously damaged or totally destroyed the majority of the workshops in the dockyard, badly damaged the entrance gates of the dockyard basin and the wharf of the submarine shelter, as well as a destroyer under repair.

We apparently sank several vessels. A naval aeroplane from Dunkirk attacked on Monday a German machine fifteen miles out at sea, and drove her down at a vertical nose-drive.

We successfully bombed shipping at Bruges on Monday night and observed a big explosion and many smaller ones. We again raided at daybreak and many tons of bombs were dropped. All our machines returned safely.

Heavy Cannonading of Belgian Coast.

London, June 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that reports from the Belgian frontier continue to speak of the constant heavy cannonading of Ypres, and also of the Belgian coast. Eight hundred wounded from Flanders arrived during a single night last week.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Alleged Sufficiency Until Peace is Secured.

London, June 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Berlin says that a meeting of Prussian Ministers and Provincial Governors arrived at the conclusion that the available foodstuffs afford complete security for holding out for the remainder of this harvest year and until a victorious peace is attained.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

A WEEK'S SUBMARINING.

The British Returns.

London, June 6.
The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the past week numbered 2,693 vessels and the sinkings 2,642. The vessels sunk were fifteen over and three under 1,600 tons. Seventeen were unsuccessfully attacked, and five fishing vessels were sunk.

Italian Figures.

London, June 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the arrivals during the week numbered 482 and the departures 446, excluding fishing boats and small coasters. The sinkings were one steamer under 2,300 tons, six sailing ships and two fishing boats.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE AND AMERICA.

London, June 6.
It is officially stated that Lord Northcliffe has sailed for the United States, in response to the War Cabinet's invitation to co-ordinate the work of the British Mission there, and to continue the task which Mr. Balfour so successfully initiated in that respect.

THE PETROGRAD CONFERENCE.

Allied Protests Against Its Convocation.

London, June 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. Thomas and M. Vandervelde, have written to the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, protesting against the Council's convoking an International Conference before the negotiations between the Council and the Anglo-French and Russian Delegates in connection therewith have been concluded. They emphasize that the Conference, including supporters of the present policy of the majority of the Socialists of the Central Empire, would be harmful and dangerous. Common action would be possible only when the German Socialists proclaimed a rupture with aggressive Imperialism. The National Union is against such an income tax, with, we presume, the proviso that it shall be for "duration of the war" only. A long time ago the people of the Straits awoke to the fact that, while they enjoyed all the advantages that accrue to subjects of our wonderful Empire, they were only called upon to make very disproportionate sacrifices in the Empire's hour of peril, compared with what the people at home are called upon to do. With admirable spirit they thereupon decided that they ought to have a war tax, and in this matter carried the Government with them. But when it came to the question of the manner of levying this tax, much discussion arose, a considerable time elapsing before the project could be carried into effect. The controversy, we are glad to note, did not involve any opposition to the principle of a war tax—even the Chinese community, who did not readily fall in with the idea of a tax upon incomes, were unanimously in favour of a similar contribution of some kind—but centred round the question of whether the additional taxation should be direct or indirect. One of the main objections to an income tax was the fear that it might become permanent, but the Government appeared to be willing to give an undertaking that would settle this point. In the matter of finance, therefore, it must be admitted that the Straits Settlements are doing their share—and doing it magnificently, when we consider their splendid voluntary subscriptions as well as the Government contributions, but we think we are in agreement with the majority of Straits people themselves, when we say that recruiting could be put upon a more satisfactory basis. At the present moment the position is much the same as it was in this country in the earlier stages of the war—a man who might be very useful and is genuinely anxious to do his bit, has humbly to supplicate the authorities to accept him, which they appear to the applicant to be very loth to do, often in the face of the outspoken displeasure of his employers. We have every ground at home for believing that the need for men is very great, and we have the assurance of the Straits and F.M.S. communities themselves that many more can be spared. Why, then, does the Government hesitate?

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

Lord St. Andrews.

London, June 6.
The death is announced of Lord St. Andrews. [The deceased, who was best known as the Right Hon. Sir Alexander F. Acland-Hood, was created a Baron in 1911. Having entered the Army in 1875, he served through the Egyptian campaign, and held the post of Governor of Victoria from 1889 to 1891. Retiring from the Army in 1892, he was returned as Conservative member for West Somerset the same year, and held the seat at the time of his death. He acted as Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from 1902 to 1906. The heir to the baronetcy is the Hon. Alexander P.R. Acland-Hood, at present serving with the Somerset Light Infantry.]

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Home Comment on War Tax.

After the extraordinary speech (says the London and China Express) of a community making impious demands to be taxed, we learn from a cable received last week that the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has finally decided upon levying an income tax, with, we presume, the proviso that it shall be for "duration of the war" only. A long time ago the people of the Straits awoke to the fact that, while they enjoyed all the advantages that accrue to subjects of our wonderful Empire, they were only called upon to make very disproportionate sacrifices in the Empire's hour of peril, compared with what the people at home are called upon to do. With admirable spirit they thereupon decided that they ought to have a war tax, and in this matter carried the Government with them. But when it came to the question of the manner of levying this tax, much discussion arose, a considerable time elapsing before the project could be carried into effect. The controversy, we are glad to note, did not involve any opposition to the principle of a war tax—even the Chinese community, who did not readily fall in with the idea of a tax upon incomes, were unanimously in favour of a similar contribution of some kind—but centred round the question of whether the additional taxation should be direct or indirect. One of the main objections to an income tax was the fear that it might become permanent, but the Government appeared to be willing to give an undertaking that would settle this point. In the matter of finance, therefore, it must be admitted that the Straits Settlements are doing their share—and doing it magnificently, when we consider their splendid voluntary subscriptions as well as the Government contributions, but we think we are in agreement with the majority of Straits people themselves, when we say that recruiting could be put upon a more satisfactory basis. At the present moment the position is much the same as it was in this country in the earlier stages of the war—a man who might be very useful and is genuinely anxious to do his bit, has humbly to supplicate the authorities to accept him, which they appear to the applicant to be very loth to do, often in the face of the outspoken displeasure of his employers. We have every ground at home for believing that the need for men is very great, and we have the assurance of the Straits and F.M.S. communities themselves that many more can be spared. Why, then, does the Government hesitate?

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN SWEDEN.

Copenhagen, June 6.
Nine German Socialists, including Herr Schödemann, have arrived at Stockholm.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Mrs. Pankurst to Visit Petrograd.

London, June 6.
The Premier has granted Mrs. Pankurst facilities to go to Petrograd.

Kronstadt's Secession.

Petrograd, June 6.
The Socialist Ministers and Delegates of the Kronstadt and Soldiers' Council have spent a day at Kronstadt investigating the secession. As a result of conferences the Kronstadt Delegates have decided to send representatives to Petrograd empowered to solve the misunderstanding.

New French Ambassador.

Paris, June 6.
The former Minister, M. Noulens has been appointed French Ambassador to Russia.

Division of Russia Suggested.

Petrograd, June 6.
The threatened demonstration of sailors from Kronstadt has not materialised. M. Lamanoff aims at subdividing Russia into innumerable petty units to be governed by local Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates united most closely by a Congress of the Delegates sitting in Petrograd. M. Lamanoff boasts that Kronstadt is stronger than ever. Many of the high commands are filled by ex-pravites and if the Germans come they will have a warm reception.

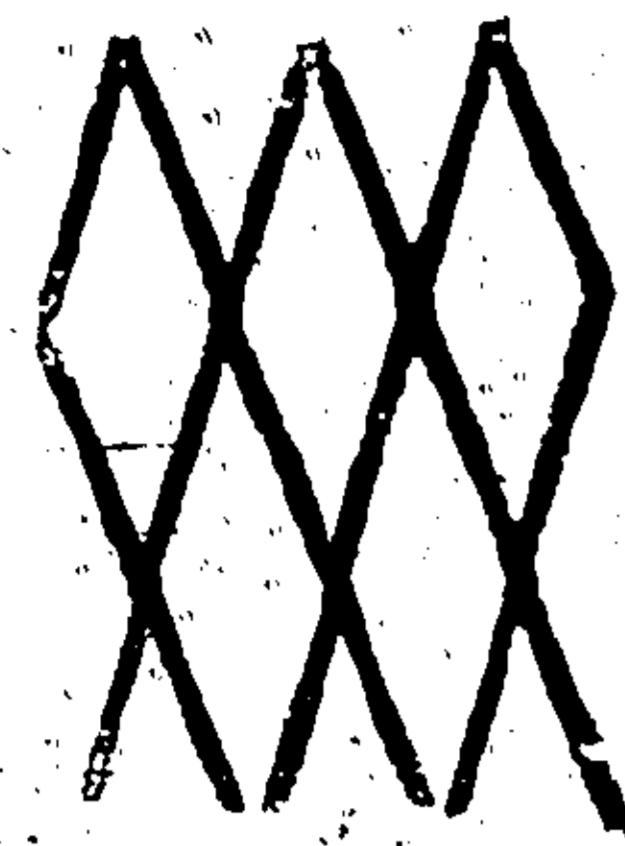
The Minister of Justice on being interviewed said the Provisional Government would not tolerate independent districts. It was able to coerce the rebels of Kronstadt but it preferred to declare Kronstadt a traitor to the revolution. He was confident that the reprobation of Russia would bring the extremists to reason.

(Continued on page 8.)

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

Mr. Li How Far, a Chinese graduate
in literature, has been attached
to European schools and institutions in
this Colony for ten years.
He is a good teacher of training Europeans
in their Chinese circumlocution, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are recommended to apply to
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.MEE CHEUNG,
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GENERAL NEWS.

Shanghai's No. 4 Aeroplane. On May 22, Mr. H. H. Read, telegraphed to the Overseas Club that he had cabled cost of the Shanghai Race Club number four aeroplane. The remittance evidently arrived appropriately on Empire Day, as Mr. Read has received the following message from the Overseas Club, dated May 24:—"The Central Committee were delighted to receive your splendid gift. We held Empire Day celebrations at the Club's headquarters to day, cordial greetings."

Off to America.

Mrs. Sammons, wife of the Hon. Thomas Sammons, Consul-General for the United States, at Shanghai, left for America by the Tenyo Maru. Mrs. Sammons left at rather short notice to visit her son, Mr. Wheeler Sammons, the Editor of the "System" Magazine at Chicago, who is within the age limit for the army, now being mobilized. If possible, the Consul-General will pay a brief visit to America in the middle of the summer, to accompany Mrs. Sammons on her return to Shanghai.

No Victory, No Throne.

Count Reventlow in the Tageblatt writes excitedly regarding the democrats' cry of "No territorial expansion, east or west." He even uses threats to intimidate the Kaiser: "A German victory and a German monarchy are mutually dependent. Without a German victory a German monarchy will soon cease to exist." Reventlow concludes: "For exponents of national monarchial principles in Germany it is now time to act—otherwise they may suddenly find themselves confronted with a situation which would be difficult, if not hopeless." The Tageblatt writes of all this: "It is somewhat quaint at the very time when a leading Socialist organ (Vorwärts) upholds the monarchical idea in Germany to see a supporter of the throne and altar write in such a strain."

Dr. Jowett Accepts Call to London.

Speaking at a crowded congregation at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church New York, on a recent Sunday, Dr. Jowett announced his decision to accept a call to Westminster Chapel, London, and "return to my country," Dr. Jowett said: "The call comes to me at a time when the men of the country are fighting in the cause of freedom and for an enduring peace and fraternity. I love my country, and if she thinks I can serve her, I may obey her call and do the remainder of my work on her soil." He admitted that he covetted the prospect of taking part in the glorious work of reconstruction after the war. In cabling to London on the previous day accepting the Westminster call, he intimated that he would begin his ministry early in the spring of next year, or earlier if New York appointed his successor. Straits Settlements Resident-Councillor.

His many friends in Penang say the Straits Echo will be sorry to hear that Mr. W. G. Michell was not in good health when the last mail left England. It seems a little doubtful now whether he will be able to come out to the Straits to take up the appointment of Resident-Councillor. This may cause a regular general post in the upper ranks of the service, for in the event of Mr. Michell being obliged to remain in England there will be no dearth of candidates for the local Residency which is in many ways a pleasant and desirable billet. It means a great deal to Penang who does eventually come here and if His Excellency will make a few discreet inquiries in unofficial circles he will soon hear of at least two "possibilities" whom the local public most emphatically do not desire to see representing the King, the Governor or the Colonial Office in this Settlement.

A solution perfectly agreeable to the community as a whole would be to allow Mr. W. Peel to continue to carry on until the end of the war.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Baron Fujimura.
Baron Fujimura, head of the Mitoi Bussan Kuisa, and Lady Fujimura left Shanghai for Japan last week and will probably be absent for about two months.

Crew of the Cormoran.
Crewing 330 German officers and men who formed the crew of the German auxiliary cruiser Cormoran, which was blown up by her crew in Guam harbour, the United States Army Transport Thomas left Nagasaki for San Francisco on 21st ult.

Combed out Ex-Soldier's end.
A married ex-soldier who had been discharged from munition work at Enfield to rejoin the Army committed suicide by cutting his throat outside the factory. At the inquest on the man, Walter Cathbert, aged 39, a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

Butcher's big A Week Profit.
Mr. T. Hann, a Newbury butcher, told the Berkshire Appeal Tribunal recently that although he sold English meat at 2s. a pound less than any other Newbury butcher, his net profits were from £14 to £15 a week. The military appeal against Mr. Hann's exemption, granted by the local tribunals, was allowed. A Remarkable Offer.

A Berlin dispatch says a Danish physician has offered 1,000,000 kroner to the Berlin Municipal Council with which to send about 10,000 Berlin children to Denmark. The children are to be kept in the northern kingdom for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. The offer was accepted.

Handel's Will to be Sold.
Included in the famous musical library of the late Dr. Cummings, to be sold at Sotheby's in London this month, is Handel's will, made in 1750. Handel began to go blind in 1752, and the signatures to four codicils are in a very feeble hand; the last one, in 1759, three days before his death, being almost indecipherable.

Women Tramway Workers.
Between four and five thousand women tramway workers employed by Lancashire and Cheshire Corporations and private tramway companies as conductors, trolley girls, and cleaners, have been awarded by the Committee on Production a war bonus of 3s. 6d. (for those of 18 years of age and over) and 2s. (for those under 18 years of age).

India's War Loan.
It has been arranged that subscribers to the Indian War Loan may pay 50 per cent. of their subscriptions in British Treasury bills, which will be accepted under discount of 4 per cent. and at the rate of exchange of £1 equals 15. rupees. The Treasury bills will be received by the Accountant General at the India Office. Applications for the loan are not received in England; the monies must be made in India, as explained in the prospectus.

Japan Guests at the House.
Sir John Handel, chairman of the Commercial Committee of the House, last month gave a luncheon in the Harcourt Room, to the Japanese Ambassador and the delegates from Japan now in London, who have arrived in England en route to Rome, for the conference of the Allied Parliamentary commercial groups. Lord Robert Cecil will be present on behalf of the Foreign Office. Applications for tickets far exceeded the capacity of the Harcourt Room.

WINCARNS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and eurocharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

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The Entertainer
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The Victrola alone can satisfy
every musical taste.

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FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
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ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
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BRITAIN'S ENORMOUS
WAR EXPENDITURE.

Nearly 1,000 Millions for
Fighting Service.

Large sums are dealt with in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General upon the Appropriation Account of the Votes of Credit in the House of Commons between March 3, 1915, and February 22, 1916, amounting to £1,420,000,000.

These are some of the most striking items:

Army	... 526,697,654
Navy	... 205,718,586
Ministry of Munitions	222,703,883
Loans to Dominions	
Allied Powers, &c.	315,987,182

Purchase of sugar involved an expenditure of £28,432,369, and its sale resulted £34,840,523. In 1914-15 the payment exceeded the receipts by £7,105,717, so that there was a net excess of receipts over payments in the two years of £1,302,405, while the stocks of sugar for which payment has been made amounted to 145,774 tons. Meat was bought to the extent of £31,388,818, and receipts for sales amounted to £27,838,749, the balance representing meat in stock and issues not paid for.

The amount of £230,710 was paid in compensation for damage sustained in the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby, and by air raids in other districts up to June 17, 1916.

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TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Moutrie's Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—FOUR ROOM ED FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings, or Kowloon Dispensary.

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TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage, or erection of godowns.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in Lochiel Terrace—From 1st July next.

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"HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-

neichong Road."

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TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

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WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER desires position. Reply to "P" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY. SECOND-OFFICER. Apply Marine Department, The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (South China) Ltd.

WANTED.—POSITION BY YOUTH as Stenographer, bookkeeper, as general office assistant. Apply Box 128, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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FOR SALE.—234 H. P. A. J. S. MOTOR CYCLE.—1916. 3 Speed countershaft model. In perfect running order. Has not been ridden 500 miles. Can be seen at any time by appointment. Cost £75.00. Apply J. S. Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
50	2.35	
10	.50	
Yildiz	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Club Size	25	1.10
Non Plus Ultra	10	.40
"	100	3.60
Superfine	50	1.85
"	20	.75
"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the a/ove Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

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Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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A large stock of MANGANESE ORE, on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE PRICE. For further information, please apply to Kung Woo care of Chu Lui-kwai, Kwong Hung-tai Office, Bonham Strand, Telephone No. 3051.

NOTICES.



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ROXFORD UNION SUITS.

MADE OF SOFT WHITE COTTON MATERIAL. THE IDEAL CARMEN FOR PRESENT WEAR. YOU WILL NOT FEEL THE HEAT IF YOU WEAR A ROXFORD UNION SUIT.

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\$2.50 PER SUIT.

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MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

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LAMPS from \$10.00 to \$40.00.
PUMPS from \$3.00 to \$25.00.
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COMPLETE LINE OF CYCLES & MOTOR TYRES.

We endeavour to keep stock of everything for Motoring by Land and Sea.

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PYERIS**
REG. STERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply soakers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications, addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGE.

HELLBERG-CLARKE.—At St. John's Cathedral on the 7th inst., by the Rev. H. G. H. Griffith, Karl Oscar Hellberg, Chinese Maritime Customs, eldest son of John Hellberg, Stockholm, to Elizabeth Kathleen, daughter of the late James Clarke, Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917.

UNITED STATES PRESS CENSORSHIP.

As we pointed out in these columns some little time ago, the question as to whether or not there should be a censorship over the Press of the United States has been causing a very considerable amount of discussion in America and elsewhere. From the latest New York papers to hand, we note that Congress, by 220 votes to 167, has rejected the clause in the Espionage Bill by which it was sought to establish a Press censorship. Naturally, the American Press is jubilant over the results of its efforts and of the efforts of those in Congress who sympathised with its views. It would appear that the principal objection is not to a censorship so much as to the manner in which it was likely to be applied by the Administration, the implication evidently being that it sought to encroach upon that liberty long enjoyed by the Press. This, it was rightly believed, would be tantamount to encroaching upon the liberty of the people as a whole, and that such should be tolerated in the United States was unthinkable.

To a reasonable censorship there does not appear to have been any serious opposition, as is evident by the fact that the section substituted in the Bill in place of the one discarded is referred to as being "more liberal". Under the discarded section, very wide discretionary powers were sought to be placed in the hands of the President, who would thus have been able to prohibit publication, if he thought such a step desirable, by means of proclamation—a kind of enactment particularly objectionable to the democratic ideas of the Press and the People of the United States, who probably consider that such a method savours too much of the Royal prerogative! Even though Congress had been told that President Wilson was of opinion that the censorship section of the Bill, as originally drafted by the Administration, "was necessary to the defence and safety of the country," and though several of the President's closest adherents took part in the debate and made a serious attempt to get enough votes to enable the controversial section to pass through, the section nevertheless failed to find a majority and, as stated, had to give way to another clause of a more modified character. This new section, which Congress accepted by 195 votes to 138, makes it necessary "to show that publication of prohibited information has been of value to the enemy, before penalties of the law become effective." This, we imagine, will not infrequently be very difficult to realise, and thus it may practically be said that the censorship controversy has ended in a victory for the Press and public of the United States who are unyieldingly opposed to Government officials spending public money obscurely, for that is practically what it amounts to when restrictions are put upon the freedom of the Press to comment upon their actions.

It may safely be left to the discretion of the Press not to say anything likely to prove harmful to the country. In fact, the Press is in some respects more competent than Government officials, armed with arbitrary powers, to deal with questions of policy. Of course, should a newspaper, through mistaken zeal, or from some other cause, overstep the bounds of discretion, it is the obvious duty of Government to step in and deal with the offender—and a specially framed section on censorship lines is not needed to enable this to be done with salutary effect. As a New York contemporary points out, "the real menace of a censorship is less in the wording of the law upon which it is based than in its application." In the United States a censorship would probably lead to bureaucratic excess, as in Great Britain it has had a tendency of a similar character, namely, to place in the hands, in some cases, of incompetent officials powers that threaten to encroach upon the fundamental rights of a free Press and a free people.

The Empire's Mineral Wealth.

The War Cabinet, it will have been seen from one of Reuter's telegrams published in yesterday's issue, has appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for establishing an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau in order to collect information concerning the Empire's mineral resources and metal requirements, and to advise on methods of development. The Committee, we were further informed, includes Lord Islington, the Hon. R. D. Mackenzie, Mr. W. S. Robinson, the Hon. William P. Schreiner and Sir George H. Perley. It thus very completely represents the Empire as a whole—for it will be noted that individually the Committee is representative of several portions of the Empire. The proper utilisation and development of the Empire's mineral resources is, as the war has made manifest in many directions, a task very much needed to be undertaken in the most scientific manner possible. No one knows better than the British how grossly we have neglected our latent strength by neglecting the power and wealth that a proper use of our mineral resources would most certainly bring to us; and it is therefore with much satisfaction that the appointment of this influential Imperial Committee will be read of by all who wish that the British Empire shall be, in fact as well as in name, the glorious heritage it was intended to be by those who did so much to build it up on a sound and strong basis. It is such to day, and therefore its potential wealth, particularly its mineral wealth—which forms a very important part of its potential power—is surely matter for the most serious consideration. This, it may safely be concluded, the Committee just appointed will inquire into in a most thoroughgoing manner, and the scheme which it has been asked to prepare will be awaited by the general public with deep interest.

Coalition Governments.

Japan, it would appear, is the latest country to arrive at the conclusion that, in the unsettled state of affairs in which the civilised world now finds itself, it is advisable that a Coalition Government should assume the responsible power of the country. In the

message sent by Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, it will have been noted that the Premier, Count Terauchi, informed the Cabinet that the leaders had agreed to preserve national unity in war time, and that accordingly a National Commission, including the leaders, would be organised for the purpose of considering the carrying out of diplomatic measures and policies under the direction of the Emperor. Unquestionably, changes of Government at such a time as the present are by no means helpful, and therefore it is incumbent upon all countries—for in the mighty conflict all are more or less affected—to see that their governmental machinery runs as smoothly as possible. This is all the more necessary in the case of the Allies. Therefore, the Japanese Government, in deciding to form what is virtually a Coalition Administration, is working on lines that are not only expedient, but that are most likely to present the most stable results, helpful alike to themselves and to their Allies.

A "PEACE CONFERENCE."

When the case in which the Asiatic Lithograph Printing Press of 314, Des Voeux Road West, is suing Cheng Chia-sam, of the Old Post Office Building, Pedder Street, for \$520, being the balance due for work done, was called on at the Summary Court this morning Mr. Haywood, who was appearing for the plaintiff asked for an adjournment, as the case was likely to be settled.

Mr. D'Almada (for defendant):—My friend has suggested a peace conference.

The Plaintiff Judge:—I hope it won't lead to any worse trouble.

The adjournment was granted.

DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN EVER BECAME GREAT OR GOOD EXCEPT THROUGH MANY AND GREAT MISTAKES.—W. E. Gladstone.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of Charles Radcliffe (1814).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4d./16s.

Telegraphic Notifications.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company announces that deferred service with the United States of America is again resumed via South. Telegrams with one text word are still allowed with the Philippines.

Died of Wounds.

The many friends in Hongkong of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephen, of Shanghai, will hear with deep regret of the death of their younger son, James, a second lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps. The deceased officer, who was only just over 20 years of age, died on May 23 of wounds received in France.

The Widow's Pig.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, three Chinese were charged with stealing a pig from the sty of a widow at Mongkok. A detective stated that he saw the three men with a large bag slung over poles. He stopped them and looked inside and saw the pig, which was valued at \$13. His Worship sent two of the men to prison for a month and discharged the other, as he believed that he was only going to sell the animal for them.

Marriage Settlement.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Gomperz concluded the case in which a Chinese claimed from a Chinese woman the sum of \$250 for breach of a marriage contract. On the suggestion of his Lordship, a settlement was reached, plaintiff agreeing to accept the sum of \$58.90 already paid into Court, and the defendant to pay the costs up to the time of paying in. It was also agreed that certain goods which had been purchased by the plaintiff should be returned by him.

A Banished Burglar.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with entering No. 158, Praya East, occupied by Henry Reische, and stealing a pair of brown leather boots, one pair black boots, a felt hat, a razor and strop, and a straw hat, the whole being valued at \$24.50. Before this charge was heard, evidence was produced showing that defendant had been banished for life. His Worship sent him to prison for 12 months, and complained in the other charge expressed his willingness not to proceed.

"Illuminating" Theft.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing two brass lamps from aboard the s.s. Rembrandt. R. A. J. Fries, lamp trimmer and store-keeper on board the ship, said he missed two lamps like the broken ones produced, and he had previously seen defendant on the vessel. Defendant was also charged with being in unlawful possession of lengths of hose and rope. His Worship said he would be sent to prison for 14 days on each of the possession charge, but as the ship's officer was not able to prove that the lamps belonged to the ship defendant would be discharged on the theft charge.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Order issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Church Parade.

All members of No. 2 Company and the Band will parade at Central Station on Sunday, June 10, at 3 p.m.

Uniform with helmets. B fix will not be carried.

Section Commanders will note that no exemption is authorised except by the undersigned.

With reference to Orders of June 4/5, members failing to return belts to this office by 12 noon on Friday, June 8, will be required to report for Cells Duty.

HONGKONG AERLOPANE FUND.

The Eighth Subscription List.

Proceeds of Smoking Concert held at Masonic Hall, Kowloon including cheque for \$25 from the Hon. Mr. Claud Saverne ...	\$300.00
M. C. G. ...	100.00
M. J. D. Stephens ...	100.00
C. Thorpe (addendum) ...	50.00
Officers of s.s. Kutsang per Mr. S. Nelson ...	35.00
J. W. Stephen ...	20.00
A. Shelton Hooper ...	15.00
Mrs. B. Barker, W. B. Shaw, S. C. Sampson, H. W. R. D. W. Traiman, A. H. H. P. C. Potts, W. E. Clarke, H. Overy, A. J. L. F. M. Blackburn, G. M. Shaw, J. Rodger, W. F. C. C. P. Wong Sia Woon \$10 each	160.00
P. T. Limble, R. Hadson, W. H. Woolley, R. Bland, C. H. Hardy, J. Kennedy, A. Nichol, H. Owen, G. Breen, A. Morrison, E. Alcock, G. Albert, W. Kay, G. F. Nightingale, F. G. Sinclair, J. Harley, R. M. Henderson, J. S. Farrell, G. E. M. A. Jenkins, A. Limberg, F. Biach, B. W. Cormack, N. Lang, G. Young, P. W. Carridge, W. S. Sinclair, W. B. Terry, P. Helberg, J. J. Jones, W. A. Donsdson, S. Longfield, Commonsense, T. P. A. M. Lindsay, A. F. Brown, H. Mc. Tavish, T. G. Samways, J. McCordale, J. W. Glynn, O. W. Hart, J. D. Kinsair, T. Blair, H. Reinicker, A. R. Forbes, R. H. Whiteford, H. Palmer, J. W. Stewart, P. Plage, A. K. Anderson, J. H. Barrington, Chos Po Min, Tak Yuen, Mrs. Chan Chu Hing, \$5.00 each ...	270.00
T. Prawn, R. H. North F. J. L. \$2 each, C. E. Gaunt \$1 ...	7.00
Amount previously acknowledged ...	7,205.39
Total ...	\$8,262.39
	\$1,057.00

POLICE RESERVE "SMOKER."

Presentation to Mr. S. H. Wright.

A most enjoyable smoking concert, arranged by members of the Police Reserve in honour of the pending departure of one of the oldest members of the Force, Mr. S. H. Wright, was held at the Headquarters' Club last night. The chair was occupied by Staff Inspector Wildin, and there was a very large company present, including many personal friends of the guest of the evening as well as representatives of the various Services and of the U.S. Navy. A splendid programme of vocal and instrumental items was submitted.

During an interval, Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, in most happy terms. After referring to the popularity of the Colony's youngest auxiliary force, Mr. Jenkins, speaking of Mr. Wright, said one would have thought that he could well have afforded to have remained in Hongkong and let other people go in his place, particularly having regard to the fact that one of his sons already held His Majesty's commission. The fact that he was going putsons of the young men who were staying behind in rather an awkward position, because they did not know exactly what they were expected to do. On the one hand, many men had been refused the necessary papers to leave, and yet they were now told that they could go if they wanted to. Mr. Wright was well known in the Police Reserve because he had been able to do for it what no one else had been able to do. He had done what he had, not because he was a member of the Police Reserve alone, but because he had always been willing to help any institution which he considered had not received the recognition it had deserved. He left the Police Reserve under very happy circumstances. When he joined they were pushed out on to the streets in their ordinary dirty clothes, while now they were a decent uniformed force, and quite capable of arresting anyone who came along. Mr. Jenkins referred to the pleasure it gave them to see some of the Middlesex Regiment there. The Middlesex, for whom he had done anything before that night but the St. John Ambulance, were always ready to give of their best. He trusted that Mr. Wright would have good luck, and if he came back a Brigadier General they would find him another job in West Point (laughter). He then handed Mr. Wright a draft for \$25 on behalf of the Force, and a silver flask from himself.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

Mr. Wright, in returning thanks, said that he was very proud of having been a member of the Corps. The Police Reserves were gentlemen, who had no time for cheap social distinctions, who met as brothers, and who had done all that was required of them. Of Mr. Jenkins, he could only say that there was no other man in the Colony who could have done what he had done—often in the face of ridicule and rebuff. Fortunately the D.S.P. had had behind him two classes of men within the Corps who had faithfully backed him up: the one class consisting of the half dozen or so who really started the Reserves, and the second of the ex-policemen who, by virtue of their old experience, had become the backbone of the Corps. In speaking of his departure, Mr. Wright said that he was the luckiest man he knew, because while dozens of those present were prevented from doing what they longed to do: get to the front, in his own case all circumstances had been in his favour, and it was the best piece of good luck he had ever had.

"Singh" is a modern form of "Shah," which is, of course, "lion." "Bahadur" is a Persian word equivalent to hero or brave warrior, formerly bestowed as a special title by the Great Moguls on their subjects. Lastly the name of the State ruled by the Maharsah contains a bit of history, for Bikanir as a principality was founded by the Rajput prince Bikan, who was born in 1439. The eminent lawyer who is also to become our fellow-citizen has the two names "Satyendra," compounded of "satya," meaning "true, real," and "indra," lord or chief, and also the name of a famous Hindu deity; whilst "Prasanna" is an adjective signifying clear, bright, gracious, and similar qualities.

Professor Haeckel, whose truculent letter denouncing "England, the real originator of this unexampled war," has just been published, owes his reputation entirely to an Englishman, says the *Chronicle*, for he is the last of the militant evolutionists, and would have remained unknown had Darwin never written his "Origin of Species." Seventeen years ago he applied Darwinism to national politics, with evident reference to the present Armageddon. "Instead of discovering and settling new continents," he prophesied, "there must be a terrible struggle for existence between the older nations; and the strongest, most adaptable, and resourceful nations will win."

America's race in piling up vast supplies of munitions—from bullets to torpedoes—offers a violent contrast to the modest activity that followed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Flints for muskets were then the essential need. On the same day, in the same Session of the Continental Congress, a resolution was passed empowering the Board of War to employ persons to manufacture flints, and for this purpose "to apply to the respective assemblies, conventions and councils or committees of safety of the United American States for the names and places of abodes of persons skilled in the manufacture aforesaid, and of the places in their respective States where the best flint stones are to be obtained, with samples of the same." The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Empress Eugenie treasures a pen, made from a quill of a golden eagle's wing and richly mounted with diamonds and gold, which was used at her request by the fourteen plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris in 1856. When Mr. Ward, eldest son of Lord Bangor, was married, some ten years ago, the marriage register was signed with a quill pen which was used by the high contracting Powers in signing the Treaty of Vienna. The pen had several times before served a similar purpose in the Ward family.

Road Experiments in Selangor. Experiments in Selangor in using local soil tar instead of tar for the treatment of roads (of shipping facilities making it difficult to obtain tar) have not proved a success.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare
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for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York,
at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



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EMPEROR OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
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One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry-Gymnasium-Veranda Cafes.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamship, with Modern Accommodations.
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

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Agents.
Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:
EXILE GARAGE,
TEL. NO. 1036.

DES VOUX ROAD.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...			
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yokohama.....		Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma	FRI, 8th T. 12,500 June, at noon. WED, 20th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...		Suwa Maru Capt. Setine	MON, 18th T. 21,000 June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...		Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno	MONDAY, 2nd T. 16,000 July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...		Hitsuchi Maru Capt. Tomiaga	WED, 18th T. 13,500 July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	FRI, 15th T. 9,600 June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...		Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi	FRIDAY, T. 8,000 8th June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe		Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	SATURDAY, T. 8,000 16th June.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

* Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinjo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
	1st class to London G.5348 (271,10.0)	return G.619. (£122).
	" to San Francisco G.350.	return G.437.50.
	Cargo only.	Proceeding to South America.

* For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVICE, MESSIAHES to
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anjo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 19th June. | S.S. Bintang 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of
saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading, to all Overland Points in
the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Telephone No. 291.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Tamsui	8th June at 4 p.m.
NEWCHWANG	Anhui	9th June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	10th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	12th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—Twin-Screw Steamers "Chihua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amaneipai; Electric fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft. on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular

schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong June 7, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fertnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjitaroem		in port	12th June	SHANGHAI
Tjilwong		9th June	14th June	Kobe/Moji
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodini		27th June	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. [15]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodges ...	TUES, 12th June, at noon.
Haihong ...	J. W. Evans ...	FRI, 15th June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "ECUADOR"
s.s. "COLOMBIA"
s.s. "VENEZUELA" For dates of sailing apply
at Company's Offices.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to:

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 7th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 8th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taiwan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (Fifth Floor) Opposite the Blake Pier,

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Kamakwa M.	N. Y. K.	8. June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12. June
San Francisco via Japan	Tsitsi M.	J.C. L.	19. June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	30. June
San Francisco via Japan	Sinjyu M.	T. K. K.	32. June
China	P. Juliani	J.C. L.	23. June
China	C. M. S. S.		
Persia	T. K. K.		3. July
Biotang	J.C. L.		12. July
Korea	T. K. K.		17. July
Siberia	T. K. K.		27. July
Tengy M.	T. K. K.		10. Aug.
China	P. M. S. S.		5. Sept.
Anyo M.	T. K. K.		11. Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	7. June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	7. June
Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	7. June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	8. June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokkaichi	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	8. June
Manila	Loonzaang	J. M. Co.	9. June
Shanghai	Tamsui	B. & S.	9. June
Newchwang	Auhui	B. & S.	9. June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	10. June
Sandskan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	12. June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12. June
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C. L.	12. June
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	12. June
Kobe	Tjiliwong	J.C. L.	14. June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikkō M.	N. Y. K.	15. June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihō	D. L. Co.	15. June
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	16. June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	16. June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	18. June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	2. July
Kobe	Tibodas	J.C. L.	3. July
Tikini	J.C. L.	N. Y. K.	9. July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18. July

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Importers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Cast Irons. General Store-
keepers and Ship Chandlers. Nos. 35, and
17, Hong Loon Street, Connaught Road
Central Market, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."

Codes: Al, A.B.A. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentleys'—
AGENCIES:—

CHINXIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars apply to:

K. KATO,

Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder

TSANG FOOK

Old Wan Chai Road, telephone 619.

PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TURNED & REGULATED. GASES RE-POLISHED.

WORK IN FURNISH GUARANTEED.

LOWEST CHARGES, CONSISTENT

WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

ADVERTISE

WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS

2 CENTS

PER PAGE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

Pedder Street. Telephone 1906.

MOVEMENTS OF

STEAMERS.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Large Shipments of

Choicest Hams.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s ss.

CHINA arrived in Yokohama on Tues-
day morning, June 5, and sailed fromthat port on June 6, and is due to arrive
in Hongkong on June 14, at daylight.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s ss.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

(Continued from Page 1)

HINDENBURG SLIGHTED.

Amsterdam, June 6.
The Kaiser's telegrams boasting of victory in the West included one to General von Ludendorff. It is noteworthy that no telegram was sent to General von Hindenburg.

M.M. LINER TORPEDOED.

Paris, June 5.
The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tarra* was torpedoed on the 29th May in the Eastern Mediterranean. There were sixty-nine on board, of whom thirty-six Malagasy passengers and eight Arab stokers are missing.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

British Make Slight Progress.

London, June 6.
Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made slight progress south of the Souchez river and have held the electric power station for which there has been fierce fighting since Sunday. We took seventy-five prisoners to-day in a successful raid southward of Ypres.

There has been great aerial activity, bombing going on day and night with good results. We brought down twelve German aeroplanes and drove down six others out of control. Five of our aeroplanes are missing.

Artillery Actions.

London, June 6.
A French communiqué reports intermittent artillery actions on the greater part of the front, these being especially lively in the Belgium-Huttebise sector and on the Vauclerc plateaux.

THE AERIAL RAID.

Germans Lose Two Aeroplanes.

London, June 6.
An official report states: Sixteen aeroplanes participated in to-night's raid.

They crossed the Essex coast at 6.15, dropped bombs in country districts and small towns of Essex and then proceeded to attack the naval establishment on the Medway, where they dropped a considerable number of bombs.

A certain amount of damage was done to house property, but the damage to naval and military establishments was negligible.

Gunfire engaged and aircraft pursued the raiders, who, losing two machines, made off to sea.

The casualties were two killed and twenty-nine wounded.

The Raid Described.

Later.
Correspondents in an Essex town describe the air raid as most exciting. Ample warning of the enemy's approach was given to enable the British airmen to ascend before the raiders reached the coast. The weather favoured the enemy who, flying at the highest altitude, sought the cover of the clouds. But they were quickly spotted and engaged. Thus, they only penetrated a few miles inland and departed at their greatest speed after dropping bombs.

Their formation was quickly broken up by the guns and our airmen.

The town in question was crowded with women and children while hundreds of wounded were being entertained to trips in sailing craft.

The first intimation the people had of the raid was a heavy cannonade from the shore batteries, which they regarded as practice, but the raiders suddenly appeared amid the bursting shells.

One of the raiders turned somersault and dropped into the sea. Instantly motor launches darted to the spot but found no trace of the aviators.

Two Germans Captured.

Later.
A pilot and an observer of one of the German raiding aeroplanes who had fallen into the sea were captured.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE BELGIAN COAST.

London, June 6.
There is general satisfaction at the more vigorous naval policy evidenced by the bombardment of the Belgian coast, as, though the German occupation of Zeebrugge has failed to interrupt Channel communications, the enemy had made himself so objectionable that strong measures had become indispensable. The task is arduous and trying as Zeebrugge is now believed to be even stronger than the Dardanelles.

A telegram received from Amsterdam from a correspondent on the frontier describes the latest British bombardment of Zeebrugge as the most formidable of the war. It lasted for an hour and forty minutes, a large fleet of cruisers participating. The German batteries replied vigorously but ineffectively owing to the morning fog hiding the ships. The harbour was much damaged.

Experts emphasise that the co-ordination of the aerial attacks on the Belgian coast with the naval activity as giving evidence of the utilisation of the great development in aeronautics in operations for which troops would have been used before the war. It was obviously thus that the enemy destroyers were forced to leave their shelter and were promptly engaged by Commodore Tyrwhitt.

The German view, as expressed in twelve successive German communiqués, is emphasised by violent artillery firing at Wytschaete bend. The latter is in the region between Messines and Hollebeke, south of Ypres, and the British raiders in the same sector are assumed in a German communiqué to be for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the artillery fire.

SUPER-FRIGHTENESS.

London, June 6.
Reports have been received, which included two from the north-east coast, on torpedoes.

In one case two German torpedo boats, after receiving the name of a British ship, darted one on each side of her, shelled her without warning and made off without offering to help the crew. The ship sank. Eleven of the crew were killed by shell fire and ten escaped in the boats.

In another case the crew of a ship torpedoed without warning, were rowing to a rescue ship when the enemy torpedo boat fired a torpedo which went clean through the small boat containing the captain's crew and sank her, the captain and crew being drowned. The ship which attempted to rescue them was also sunk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor—(Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)
H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris)

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. Mcl- Messon.)

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yukt, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

The Hon. Mr. R. Shewan.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

Mr. E. Bullock (Clerk of Councils.)

New Member.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, who has been chosen by the Chamber of Commerce to sit on the Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, attended for the first time to-day, and took the oath.

Cemetery Bye-Laws.

On the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Sanitary Board's recent amendment of the Cemetery Bye-laws was approved.

Financial.

The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee:—

A sum of \$577.74 in aid of the following vote:—Education, A.—Department of Director of Education, other charges, incidental expenses, \$500; transport, \$77.74.

A sum of \$2,650 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Works,—Apparatus for Government Quarry.

A sum of \$1,000 in aid of the following vote:—Public Works, Recurrent, 31.—Electric Lighting, Kowloon, \$500; Public Works, Recurrent, 45.—Electric Lighting, Shamshui Po, \$500.

A sum of \$2,300 in aid of the vote Public Works Recurrent, 49, New Territories, water works, maintenance of Lei Chi Kok.

A sum of \$2,550 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Forestry (New Territories) other charges, maintenance of gardens and grounds, improvements in and adjoining the Fanling Golf Course.

Bathing Facilities.

In accordance with notice the Hon. Mr. Pollock, asked:—Is the Government taking any, and, if so, what steps to provide the public with bathing facilities at North Point and West Point in previous years?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—The usual facilities are being provided at Kennedy Town, as in recent years. Facilities at North Point, with the exception of a temporary pier from which diving could be performed at certain states of the tide, have hitherto been provided by the Hongkong Tramway Company. The Company have found that the facilities were utilised to so small an extent that they have decided not to make any such provision this year. In the light of the Tramway Company's experience, it is proposed to take no further action towards providing bathing facilities in this locality.

Samshui Po Market.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock put the following question:—

1. Did the Government from the year 1914 till the beginning of the year 1917, or during some other, and, if so, what period, reserve a certain site at Samshui Po as the site of the Samshui Po Market?

2. Has the Government recently, and, if so, when, changed the site of such Market to a new site?

3. From what person did the Government obtain such new site and was such new site obtained by the Government giving the former site of the Market in exchange to such person? Is such person the owner of several, and, if so, how many Lots facing such new site?

What are the Lot Numbers and the effect of proclamations under

area of such Lots? Do not such Lots practically surround such new site on three sides thereof?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Yes, a certain area was marked on a plan showing the proposed development of the district, and enquirers were informed that this area was reserved with a view to the erection of a market thereon. The site was so reserved because there was no more suitable area of Crown land available in the immediate vicinity at the time. No guarantee was given that a market would in fact be erected thereon.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer

seconded, and the Bill was read a second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

In Committee, several questions

asked by Mr. Pollock were an-

swered by the Hon. Colonial

Secretary, and later the Bill was

read a third time and passed.

Enemy Trading.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to trading with the enemy and the export of prohibited goods.

In doing so, he said that the

Ordinance provided penalties for making false statements in connection with the export of goods

and also for the mutilation or destruction of forms used in connection therewith.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

The remaining stages were

gone through, and the Bill

passed.

North Borneo.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to repeal the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1896.

He pointed out that at recent Imperial legislation and brought the State of North Borneo within the scope of the Fugitive Offenders Act the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance was no longer required, and this Bill was to repeal that Ordinance.

The reading was seconded by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, and a third time and passed.

The War Loan.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

He stated that it had been pointed out to the Crown Agents that the original Ordinance made interest on the bonds cease from the time of drawing, and this Ordinance provided that notice of drawing would have to be given fifteen days before.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Increased Rates.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards

the expenses of the present war.

He explained that the Bill would impose a special War Rate of seven per cent. to be collected during the war, so as to provide an additional contribution to His Majesty's Government. This new rate would be subject to the usual provisions of assessment and appeal.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock expressed regret that the voluntary contribution of the Chinese of a million dollars had dropped, and hoped that at some future date the difficulties referred to by His Excellency at the last meeting would be overcome. He suggested that the words in the Bill "Governor-in-Council" should be taken out and the words "Legislative Council" substituted, and went on to say that many important and far-reaching regulations were launched upon the public by simple notice in the Government Gazette. He realised that certain orders had to be discussed in secret, but he also thought that a good many of the orders at present made in Council could be brought before the legislative body.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The objects of this Bill are as

follows:—

(a) To alter the technical title of the Special Police Reserve force to the title which is in general use, i.e., the Hongkong Police Reserve.

(b) To provide for the punishment of minor breaches of discipline by members of the Hongkong Police Reserve in way which will not involve the publicity of proceedings before a magistrate and which will be more in accordance with the procedure in the case of other police and military organisations.

(c) To give Captain Superintendent of Police powers with the approval of the Governor in Council to make regulations for the government and discipline of the force.

(d) To remove doubts as to

the effect of proclamations under

FOR THE FRONT.

Presentation at Civil Service Club.

At the Civil Service Club last evening, a presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Tacchi, on the occasion of their leaving the Colony, the former for active service in Europe.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, as Chairman of the General Committee, handed a silver tea service to Mr. Tacchi, and, in felicitous terms, spoke of the services rendered to the Club by both of the departing. He wished them a safe journey and speedy return.

Mr. Tacchi, in response, said he regretted temporarily leaving one of the most popular clubs in the Colony. If the Civil Service lost at any game, they went down with a good heart, and if it should be his fate to have to go down, he hoped he would go under with a good heart also. He thanked the members of the Club, on behalf of his wife and himself, for the kindly sentiments expressed.

Three hearty cheers and a "tiger" for Mr. and Mrs. Tacchi concluded a very pleasant little ceremony.

LOCAL WEDDING.

Mr. O. Hellberg—Miss E. K. Clark.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral this morning of Mr. Oscar Hellberg, son of Mr. John Hellberg, of Stockholm, and Miss Elizabeth Kathleen Clark, daughter of the late Mr. James Clark, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai. The Rev. H. G. Griffiths was the officiating clergyman.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. W. C. Jack, was attired in a gown of white satin, with moon panels, trimmed with pearls. She carried a bouquet of white roses and maidenhair fern. Miss Mary Clark, sister of the bride was the bridesmaid, her dress being of white embroidered organdy, over pale pink. She wore a black picture hat and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mr. Sinclair, of the revenue cruiser *Kaipan*, was the best man. A reception was subsequently held at Miss Russell's, 13, Macdonell Road. There were very many presents. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Hellberg left for Macao, the bride's going-away dress being of pale pink Georgette crepe, with hat to match.

some one. He went on to give instances he personally knew of, where one-third of a man's income was swallowed up in rent, and added that rents in the Colony were notoriously and even outrageously high. He was not attacking the landlords, but thought that many of them were simply reaping the benefit of their far-sighted forefathers who were shrewd enough to see that rents would considerably appreciate in value. A rate of twenty-five per cent., or even fifty per cent., would not be more than the Colony should do, but he appealed on behalf of the poorer classes that they should be made exempt from any further increase.

His Excellency, replying

WAR HUT CONTRACTS.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Allegations Sir John Jackson, Ltd.

The Royal Commissioner, presided over by Mr. Justice Channell, to inquire into the allegations made against Sir John Jackson, Limited, in connection with army hutting contracts, issued their report recently.

The Commission in their conclusions say:—

1. That there is no ground for saying that Sir John Jackson's first offer was not bona fide or was made from other than patriotic motives.

2. That Sir John Jackson made his first claim for remuneration and for remuneration by way of percentage at a time when the situation was such that there was no difficulty in the War Office declining to give his firm the further work then proposed and placing it in other hands, and at a time when there was nothing resulting from his first offer or otherwise discrediting him in law or in honour to ask some remuneration for any further work which might be entrusted to him or to his firm.

3. That Sir Jackson and his company should be relieved from the imputations of having, either by their offer of gratuitous assistance or by their subsequent conduct, intentionally brought about a state of things in which they could and did extort exorbitant terms.

4. That at the time the agreement was made with him a state of things had in fact arisen which enabled him practically to dictate his own terms, but that the War Office had an opportunity, of which they did not avail themselves, of postponing a settlement of the terms until a time when the pressure of the situation would have ceased.

5. That the amount to which Sir John Jackson, Limited, became entitled under the agreement in the events which happened was greatly excessive, and that the agreement even in the state of things contemplated when it was made was unreasonable, and such as would probably not have been made but for the urgency of the situation. At the same time it was in the interest of the nation at such a critical time to pay a liberal remuneration for the services which were secured.

6. That although there is no ground in law for the non-payment of the percentages in full, we consider that Sir John Jackson's insistence on the payment in full of the percentage in the events which have happened, which were not in the contemplation of the War Office when the agreement was made, and which increased the remuneration far beyond any amount contemplated by the War Office, would be inconsistent with the professions which he made during the negotiations, and particularly in the letter of September 2.

In their report the Commission state that they do not desire to underrate the value of the work done by Jackson's. It was work which could not have been done satisfactorily except by an experienced contractor. There were complaints as to part of the work, but the necessity for extreme despatch went far to excuse the matter complained of.

After making every allowance for the utility of their work, the Commission are of opinion that the sum to which they became entitled for commission, in addition to that for the 1% per cent. for head office charges, was far in excess of any reasonable remuneration.

As to the 5 per cent. commission on the second contract, the Commission say: "Even if the cost originally estimated had not been exceeded we think that 5 per cent. would have been greatly excessive."

Salary of £80,000 a Year. As to the suggestion of remuneration for the time for which the whole staff of Jackson's might be engaged at the rate of the average profits of the company in previous years, it was in our judgment an extremely liberal one. Although called

GERMANY'S LOAN.

Conjectures on Its Significance.

Ex-Premier's Third Son Wins the D.S.O.

Toronto, April 28.—The cabled announcement that Germany had raised \$3,170,000,000 from the subscriptions, lately closed, to the sixth Imperial war loan—which would be the largest subscription of any in the series

—has not greatly influenced this market's view, either of German finance or of the economic situation in Germany. There is here, perhaps, more than in

New York or in London, a disposition to treat these official German notices regarding the war loans as not being in all respects trustworthy.

About the internal conditions in Germany there can certainly no longer be any doubt. They are proceeding from bad to worse. The discontent of the working classes and of the town dwellers

appears to be increasing; we learn of those things, even, with the rigid German censorship. If the German armies should now experience further setbacks, this factor may have an important effect in weakening the Teutonic resistance on the various fronts.

We believe, for one thing,

that Germany's declining economic strength and financial power has prevented her from giving Turkey the support that was required to enable the Turks to make head against the British in Mesopotamia and Palestine. How

things are going with hapless Austria and Bulgaria, in the same connection—for Berlin has unquestionably had to finance them also—may perhaps be left to conjecture.

fee it was practically a salary, and a salary of £80,000 a year for a principal agent and two competent assistants is a thing unknown. Besides, at the time in question, contractors had little chance of earning their usual profits except by Government work.

"We do not desire to suggest that Sir John Jackson intentionally took advantage of the situation in order to get remuneration which he knows to be excessive. His career as a successful contractor, making large profits in work

requiring large capital, and with risks which, fortunately, seem

never in his case to have led to disaster, seems to have given him an altogether inflated idea of the market value of the services of his firm when rendered under

such circumstances which involved no risk whatever and the providing of no capital.

"We are of opinion that if the matter had been left to be decided by an independent tribunal after the work had been done, the amount awarded, although it would have been large, would have been much less than £150,700.

"On May 28, 1915, Sir George Gibb, then civilian member of the Army Council in charge of contracts, had an interview with Sir John Jackson with a view to inducing him to make some equitable revision of the terms under the circumstances which has then disclosed themselves, but this Sir John Jackson declined to do, so to why the distinction was conferred. A "great silent Navy" is the British.

We find that Commander Campbell entered the Navy fifteen years ago, being gazetted midshipman on Feb. 15th, 1902. After serving in the Irresistible in the Mediterranean and the Flora in the Pacific, he was promoted sub-lieutenant in April, 1905. His next appointment was to the destroyer A-un, after which, on promotion to lieutenant in Oct., 1907, he went to China in the King Alfred, the then flag-ship of the present Admiral of the Fleet Sir Hedworth Meux. On returning home, he served for some time in the Devonport training establishment, and took command of the destroyer Ranger in October 1912, transferring to the Briton in April, 1913. He was promoted Lieutenant in October, 1915.

In the Commission's opinion there is no ground for saying that Sir John Jackson, Ltd., paid wages at excessive rates. Their rates were far less than the London rate, but more than the local rates. No doubt in some cases incompetent and lazy men, including gingers, were employed who were not worth the wages paid. "This, we think, arose from the instructions to use the greatest possible despatch and not have any delay for want of labour, and not from any desire to run up cost."

LT.-COMDR. ASQUITH.

Back From U.S.A.

Major Chauncey P. Holcomb, Mrs. Holcomb, Mr. J. M. Darrah and Mr. Arthur Dallas returned last week to Shanghai from the United States.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Activity of Osaka Merchants.

As the commercial and industrial centre of the country, Osaka has enjoyed remarkable prosperity since the outbreak of the war. One of the greatest contributions to this prosperity has been the increased activity of middle-grade merchants and manufacturers, who commanded considerable influence even before the war. They have been enabled to extend their operations in a comparatively short space of time, and some of them are said to be now in a position to command as large a capital as firms which have long been recognised as captains of industry. These prosperous and enterprising merchants now show a tendency to re-organise their interests into joint-stock concerns, evidently with the object of facilitating their operations. Some time ago the Koshi Goshi Kaihatsu and the Nakai Shoten transformed themselves into joint-stock companies, and it is now reported that the Shibakawa Shoten will convert its interests into a joint-stock company with a capital of Yen 3,000,000. A similar scheme is also contemplated by the Yagi Shoten, which will have a capital of about Yen 2,000,000. Most of these concerns are act very engaged in foreign trade.

British Investments in Belgium.

Considerable British capital is invested in public enterprises in Belgium, and naturally the German occupation of the country has hit the British investors hard.

The Antwerp Water Works is a British company. The report for the year ended December 31, last

shows that the D. banture interest has been most up-to-date, but in

order to do this for last year it was

necessary to borrow £8,100 on the

surrender value of the policy with the Sun Office. In the previous re-

port it was announced that the Company's property had been sequestered by the gentle Germans, and recently it was reported

in the German Press that it was to be liquidated. As the Direc-

tors point out, this can make very

little difference, since the solution

of the question whether a valid

title can be given to the purchaser

of the property must depend

upon the event of war. Mean-

while the Directors "regret that

they have no direct information

as to events in Antwerp to report

to the shareholders." They have

done all they can at present by

registering the Company's claims

with the British Government.

The debit balance to the London

suspense account now totals

£37,800, against £28,200 at the

end of the previous year, the

addition being, of course, mainly

due to the Debenture service.

Japanese Government Rice.

It will be remembered that two

years ago the Japanese Govern-

ment bought up an enormous

quantity of rice with the object

of relieving the difficulties of the

farming population, then suffer-

ing from the low price of rice,

by keeping up prices. The stocks

thus bought were stored in

godowns at the principal markets

in the country, and the larger

portion has already been sold,

little by little, for export. It is

said that the authorities have

now decided to sell the whole of

the 25,000 koku stored in the

godowns of the Tokyo Soko and the

Tobishin Soko Kaihatsu, both in

Kobe, to Messrs. Suzuki & Co.

This rice is, for the most part,

the 1914 crop produced in Sato-

ma and Hyuga. The Government's

price is not definitely known, but

is assumed to be in the neigh-

bourhood of Yen 15. It is said that

Messrs. Suzuki & Co. will clean

the rice and export it to Great

Britain. It was recently rumoured

that the whole of the 430,000

bales in godowns in Tokyo and

Yokohama had been disposed of

to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

and other firms. The quantity

actually bought by these mer-

chants was afterwards known to

be not more than 130,000 bales.

300,000 bales being still in store.

It is stated that Messrs. Suzuki

and Co. also approached the

authorities with a view to

purchasing the remainder, but

have now broken off negotiations

as the Government's terms do not

comply with their particular re-

quirements. It is expected that

the 300,000 bales of rice will be

eventually sold to merchants in

Tokyo and Yokohama for do-

mestic consumption now that the rice

market is advancing.—Japan

Chronicle.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS; SA-SALES;

B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks n. \$705

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$350

North Chinas n. t. 150

Unions n. \$870

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$800

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$146

H. K. Fires sa. \$371

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$83

Steamboats b. \$17.50

Indos (Del.) s. \$10.8

Indos (Pref.) s. \$40

Shells s. 110/-

Ferries b. \$291/2

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$103</

There's a Difference
BETWEEN
"GOLD BAND"
AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY,
the 13th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz.:-

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101= 445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84 45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101= 675 Sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6 75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

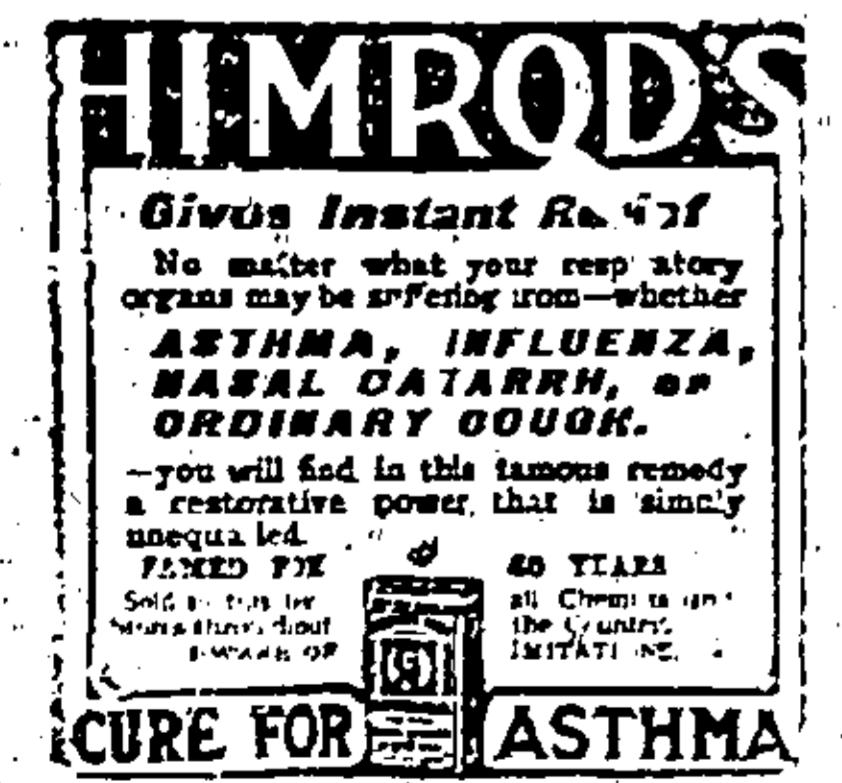
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK,

to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

NOTICE.



Appellant With Eight Children.

When Bermondsey Tribunal gave a man with eight children—all under 17 years of age—three months' exemption, it was stated that the military representative would appeal. Alderman Will said that it was impossible for the man's wife to keep the children on the Army allowance, and the Mayor said that he should place all the facts before the Appeal Tribunal.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

ALL that the right title interest, of one NG CHEUNG NIM of and to Two-seventeenth Shares or interest in the LUNG HING COMPANY to be sold by Order of the Court

by PUBLIC AUCTION in One Lot on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June, 1917.

at NOON,
by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert,
Auctioneer

at his Sale Rooms, at No. 4 Duddell Street.

Subject to the conditions of Sale.

The following are the particulars:-

All that the interest of the said Ng Cheung Nim is believed to be two shares of \$800 each out of 17 shares of \$800 each of and in the Tung Hing Company of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong together with all unpaid dividends (if any) in respect of the said shares standing in the name of the said Ng Cheung Nim, but subject to the Articles of partnership of the said Tung Hing Company and also to the lien (if any) of the said Company.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to:-

M.R.J. H. GARDINER,
Vendor's Solicitor.

29, Queen's Road Central,
or

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

No. 4, Duddell Street

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yaumati,
OFFICE, No. 35, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone 8. 177 & 8. 112.

We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick. Our syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebsen & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:-

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysolt," 104 The Pe k, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Offices as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 8. 300 & 305.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly or of containing gold. All manufacturers of Silver other than silver wares and silver with cases. Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the statement declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mail will not be advertised in the Post Office, will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London that the mails despatched from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 13th 1917 and to London Forward on March 13th and 15th 1917 are presumed lost.

Monday, June 4, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Weeks days, 2 p.m.

Shatin, Sha Tin and Steungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Alverson, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Stanley and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Sampan and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m., Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kungmoo.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sampan.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shet Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kungmoo.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kimchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kauk Ng.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

State of Weather, b-blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h half-lighting, o overcast, p passing showers, s squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

TIDE TABLE.

From 4th June to 10th June.

Date	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	6. 15	5. 14
Tues.	6. 16	5. 15
Wed.	6. 17	5. 16
Thur.	6. 18	5. 17
Fri.	6. 19	5. 18
Sat.	6. 20	5. 19
Sun.	6. 21	5. 20
Mon.	6. 22	5. 21
Tues.	6. 23	5. 22
Wed.	6. 24	5. 23
Thur.	6. 25	5. 24
Fri.	6. 26	5. 25
Sat.	6. 27	5. 26
Sun.	6. 28	5. 27

in morning. a afternoon.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before-the-war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE.

ROYAL
HONGKONG

For THREE NIGHTS Only.

June, 12th, 13th & 14th.

FAREWELL VISIT.

Maurice E. BANDMAN

Presents

THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

(1917)

In the following London Successes.

Tuesday THE HAPPY DAY.

From Daly's Theatre.

Wednesday THE MERRY WIDOW.

Thursday THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.

June 14th

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices as usual.

Commencing at 9.15 P.M.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 12.05—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately at Vladivostok, and slightly at the majority of other stations; it is probably highest over Japan. A shallow depression is indicated in the vicinity of Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.24 inches. Total since January 1st 20.51 inches, against an average of 26.38 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast

S. & S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, some showers.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock

S. winds, moderate.

2 Formosa Channel

S. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China be-

twix